



# 青年課室 YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

## CONJUNCTIONS AND CONJUNCTIVAL PHRASES

接續詞及接續詞的成語

(續)

HOWEVER.—This is Co-ordinative conjunction, when it stands alone; but Subordinative, when it qualifies some adjective or adverb.

此字獨立時為同位接續詞，然若形容形容詞或副詞則為從位接續詞。

(a) Co-ordinative:—同位。

All men were against him; he kept his courage, however, to the last.

人皆反對他；然他堅執其勇氣到底。

(b) Subordinative:—從位。

However poor a man is, he need not be dishonest.

人無論其若何貧，不必不誠實。

However well you may work, you can not demand more than your stipulated pay.

無論汝工作如何佳，汝不能索要汝所定之工價再多。

INDEED.—BUT.—These go together as a pair. They emphasize the contrast between the first and the second statement.

此二字成對用，彼等使第一句第二句間之比較注重。

The robbers indeed were caught and convicted; but nothing that they had stolen could be found.

盜匪被捉，但所偷去之物無一能尋得。

There are certain words and phrases signifying TIME or PLACE, which when they stand alone are simply adverbs. But when they are used in pairs for the sake of contrasting one time with another time, or one place with another place, they may be included among Conjunctions, since they join one sentence to another by way of contrast.

有些表時間或地方之字或成語，獨立時為單純副詞，然若成對用以比較一時間與他時間，一地方與他地方時，則可歸之於接續詞，因彼亦以比較而連續此句之故也。

(1) On the battlefield there was a dead, here (=in one place), and a dying man there (=in another place).

於戰場上此處一死人，彼處一將死之人。

(2) On the one side all was quiet; on the other there was nothing but confusion and disorder.

於一方則一切皆靜，於他方則惟有雜亂顛亂而已。

(3) One on the one hand he spoke the truth; on the other he broke a secret. (This might be written.—“He spoke the truth indeed, but in doing so he broke a secret.”)

於一方則可謂彼說實話；於他方則可謂彼泄秘密，(此句亦可改作爲：「彼眞爲說實話，然因此而洩露秘密」)。

(3) Now (at one time) he laughs, then (at another time) he cries.

彼時哭時笑。

(To Be Continued 未完)

## 美國科學的新貢獻 空氣爆破法在工業上的應用 Oxygen From Air And “Silent Sound” Used As Aids In U.S. Industry

(美國新聞處稿) 郭其慧譯

In its steady search for greater economy and more efficient production to meet the huge postwar demand for goods, American industry has found a new ally—air. The steel industry puts great hopes in the new oxygen-blowing process, with oxygen gained from air, in some mines, air is being used in place of explosives to dislodge coal. The latest application of air is sound waves of high intensity, applied to industrial processes.

近年來，美國的工業正在努力於發明一種經濟的方法，可以用它來進行更有效的生產以應付第一次世界大戰後人民在日用品上的大量的要求，在它們不斷的努力下，終於發現了一種工具上的新助力，這

是利用空氣壓縮機的高壓空氣壓縮機，它們的應用是把空氣壓縮器裝在入到鐵好的煤層洞眼裡去。

這種空氣爆破機，只須要有足夠的力量，便可以把煤層打開，又因為它力量溫和，不像炸藥那樣，就是不致於把煤層打成粉末，而近來空氣的應用，已經得到利

用高密度的音波在工業發揚上了。

Air blasting in coal mines diminishes the danger of coal-gas explosions, making mines much more safe. By the end of 1948, all coal in the two restricted states is expected to come from air blasting, which in 1947 produced some 14,000,000 short tons (12,701,000 metric tons) compared to 6,500,000 short tons (5,896,000 metric tons) in 1946.

比上所說更為重要的一點是使用這種空氣爆破機，不會發生或者

至少可以減少像使用瓦斯炸藥時引起的那種危險，這使得挖煤工作更

安全了。一般預料，到一九四八

年底，所有美國兩個重要產煤區—

伊里諾州和印第安納州的煤場，

都會使用這種機器去爆破煤層的，

一九四七年使用這個方法產出的煤

量是一千四百萬噸(合木制噸

一,七〇一,〇〇〇噸)而一九四六年

的煤產量，只不過六百五十萬噸。

台製造，八九六,〇〇〇噸)。

(To Be Continued 未完)

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